

THE PHALANGIDA OF NEW YORK.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

The State of New York extending from Lake Erie to the Atlantic coast lies in parts of several quite different faunal regions; viz., the Western or Prairie, the Northern or Mountains, and the Atlantic or Southern region. So it will doubtless appear that the Phalangid fauna of the state is quite extensive, and this list can only claim to be preliminary. Most of the species that I give, have, however, never been recorded from the State.

There are two families represented, both belonging to the Phalangida Plagiostethi (Palpatores).

A claw at end of palpus **Phalangidæ.**
No claw to palpus **Nemastomatidæ.**

Of the Nemastomatidæ we have but one genus and species, *Phlegmacera cavicoles* Pack. This was described from the caves of Kentucky but is not a strictly cave form as I have collected it in a gorge at Ithaca, N. Y., and Prof. C. M. Weed records it from New Hampshire under the name of *Sabacon spinosus*. The Phalangidæ, the more common forms of the order, and ordinarily called "daddy-long-legs", "harvest-men", etc., embrace several genera.

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|---|---|--|---------------------|
| 1 | { | Several prominent spines on second joint of palpus | 2 |
| | { | Whitout prominent spines on palpus | 4 |
| 2 | { | Eye-tubercle smooth, eyes very large | Caddo. |
| | { | Eye-tubercle spinose, eyes normal | 3 |
| 3 | { | No false articulations in metatarsi I, eye-tubercle quite remote from anterior margin | Lacinius. |
| | { | At least one false articulation in metatarsus I, eye-tubercle farther forward | Oligolophus. |
| 4 | { | A group of spines on anterior margin of cephalothorax, dorsum with transverse rows of spines | Phalangium. |
| | { | Anterior margin smooth, abdomen smooth | 5 |
| 5 | { | Femur I much shorter than body, in females not as large as width of body | Leptobunus. |
| | { | Femur I longer than body, or in some females a little shorter than body | Liobunum. |

Of Caddo we have but one species. *C. agilis* Banks, found on Long Island. Its enormously large eyes readily separate it from all other Phalangids. It belongs to the southern fauna as it is known from D. C.

Oligolophus and *Lacinius* are each represented by a single species, *O. pictus* Wood and *L. ohioensis* Weed, both of which occur at Ithaca, N. Y.

Phalangium has one species *P. cinereum* Wood, which doubtless occurs throughout the State, it belongs to the Boreal fauna, but it occurs as far south as Long Island. It is usually found near buildings.

Leptobunus was erected for a Californian species, but two other species were placed in it, one of which, *L. grande* Say, I have received from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., collected by Mr. Van Ingen. It is a southern form, and this is doubtless as far north as the species extends on the Atlantic coast.

Of *Liobunum*, I have seen six species from the State. The males may be separated as follows:

- 1 { A small projection on second joint of palpus **L. calcar.**
- { No such projection 2
- 2 { Palpi wholly black, legs black **L. nigropalpi.**
- { Palpi not wholly black 3
- 3 { Dorsum with a distinct black stripe **L. dorsatum.**
- { Dorsum without distinct stripe 4
- 4 { Body very small, 3—4 mm. long, legs darker near tips **L. politum.**
- { Body larger, 5—8 mm. long, legs not darker near tips 5
- 5 { Dorsum brownish, eye-tubercle smooth **L. ventricosum.**
- { Dorsum golden, eye-tubercle spinose **L. verrucosum.**

Liobunum dorsatum Wood.

This is by far the most common species in the northeastern United States. On Long Island the males seem to be more numerous than the females.

Liobunum nigropalpi Wood.

This is an uncommon species; it occurs sparingly at Ithaca, N. Y.

Liobunum calcar Wood.

This is a quite rare form, I have one male from Ithaca, N. Y.

Liobunum ventricosum Wood.

This species is common in the State; unlike the other species of the genus this is adult in early summer. The young were called *L. formosum* by Wood.

Liobunum verrucosum Wood.

This beautiful species is quite rare; I have taken it several times on Long Island.

Liobunum politum Weed.

This is a much smaller species than the other forms. It is not uncommon on Long Island.